

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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It is Rumored It Will Buy Kamalo

Plantation.

The special committee which went to Molokai on Wednesday last to investigate the water supply for the American Sugar Co. at Kaunakakai, returned yesterday morning on the Lehua. Just what the committee saw or did is being made a mystery of. No questions asked in regard to the situation were answered by them. One stated he was "not at liberty to divulge anything about the committee's investigation whatever."

From various sources, however, it was learned that the American Sugar Company is about to make a proposition to take over the Kamalo plantation holdings, in order to secure its water supply. The latter plantation is said to have closed down to a large extent, all the employees having been discharged with the exception of about forty Japanese laborers who will remain under Manager McLane. Dr. Mouritz also is reported to have made the Kamalo plantation an offer to buy back the property sold by him a year ago at the same price paid to him.

A partial agreement had been made between the Kamalo company and the American Sugar Company to have the latter's mill grind for both plantations. The condition of the water at Kaunakakai and Kawela has forestalled the erection of the mill at Kaunakakai and as a consequence no further work to a large extent will be done on Kamalo this year. The mill which is on the way here now on the Hondo from New York will in all probability be stored on arrival to await the action of the directors of the American Sugar Company.

BURIALS AND WATER.

Professor Lyons on Topics of Current Interest.

Professor C. J. Lyons objects to the statement of the burial committee that the proposed site of a cemetery at Waiaia is windward from Honolulu. The place lies in a southeasterly direction and the wind blows from the northeast. "If," says Professor Lyons, "a new cemetery is put on the Waiaia flat, just beyond the hill and near the sea, it can be reached by the funeral cars of the rapid transit system and will be an ideal locality."

Professor Lyons disagrees also with the view expressed in the Council of State that artesian water needs filtration. "If artesian water is not allowed to stand in galvanized pipes or tanks," he says, "it is all right. It's the pipes that play the mischief. An artesian reservoir would give the city the best of water."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

Adjourns Indefinitely
Yesterday.

ACTION ON DOLE'S ADVICE

The Commissioners Will Come Together Again When Called
By the President.

The Court of Claims has adjourned, it may be for days and it may be for a year. The action of the Council of State on Friday in refusing funds for the court's conduct was supplemented yesterday by President Dole calling a halt to the court's sessions. The matter came up in the Executive Council yesterday morning. Considerable discussion among the councilors ensued and J. A. Magoon, president of the Court of Claims, was sent for.

President Dole told Magoon that the Council of State having assumed the responsibility of stopping the operation of the court, he had concluded that such responsibility should rest with that body. The Executive said he would advise the court to adjourn at once to meet at the call of the President of the Republic. A question was raised as to the employment of a clerk to receive fire claims during the closing of the court. Magoon said that three claims had been filed on Saturday and that many more would undoubtedly come in. Over a thousand blanks for filing claims had been given out to applicants. Some talk followed and opinions of what was best in the premises were expressed. It was finally decided that the court should cease work immediately for the present. President Magoon said that this would be agreeable to the commissioners of the court and with- drew.

In the Council of State.

Councilor Achi's resolution attacking the Court of Claims was the order of the day in the Council of State yesterday but the framer of the resolution was absent when the matter was ready for discussion. Isenberg, who occupied the desk next to Achi's said the latter would probably be absent altogether from the meeting and asked that the matter be deferred until today. Upon a motion to this effect being put to the Council, it was unanimously carried. Achi came in later and did not offer to call up the resolution upon hearing of its temporary disposition.

The Court Adjourns.

The Court sat yesterday afternoon for two hours. It was probably to be its last session and it was made the most of. A number of petitions accompanying claims for fire losses were heard and handed over to the safe-keeping of the stenographer. It was reported that a sum of money, the accumulated deposits of claimants, was in bank in the name of the Court. The members of the Court chatted about the action of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Council of State and of the Executive Council. It was recognized that there was no further possibility of sessions with no money to run the Court, and so the Court made up its mind to accept the inevitable. It adjourned. Before doing so the following statement was drawn up as voicing the sentiments of all the Commissioners:

The members of this Court were commissioned on Monday, the 2d day of April, 1900. The Court organized immediately, realizing the need of speedy settlement of all just claims against the Government. We have met from day to day until this time for the purpose of receiving and filing claims, and have distributed a great many petitions to people who have expressed a desire to have their claims adjudicated. The Court met here today prepared to receive petitions and to proceed with the business for which the Court was created, but on account of the failure of the Council of State to appropriate money for the necessary expenses of the Court, President Dole requested the Court to adjourn subject to his call. The Court appreciates the position of people who have filed claims here and those who were preparing their claims for filing, and is anxious that they should have speedy redress, but the action of the Council of State has tied its hands and prevents consideration of all claims by this Court for the present.

St. Augustine's, Kohala.

Under the Rev. E. J. H. van Deerlin alterations have been made in the interior of St. Augustine's Church, at Kohala, which have given the Chancel a more spacious and dignified appearance, and every one is pleased with the change. A new carpet entirely covers the chancel floor from the entrance to the east end. The guild is now going to paint the seats and the floor of the nave. When everything is finished it will be a perfect little gem of a country church. The Bishop will hold a confirmation here in May. If the quarantine is raised—Diocesan Magazine

GENERAL JOUBERT IS DEAD AT PRETORIA

The Old Boer Warrior Succumbed to Peritonitis.

KRUEGER SAYS HE WILL ATTACK AND TAKE BLOEMFONTEIN

Mafeking Not Yet Saved and a Relieving Force Repulsed—War Clouds in Asia and Europe.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A Sun cable from Pretoria, March 28, 4 a. m., via Lourenzo Marquez, says: Piet Joubert, Vice President of the Transvaal and Commandant General of the republic's military forces, died shortly before midnight last night, aged 63 years and 60 days. He succumbed to an attack of acute inflammation after a short illness, attending church last Sunday. The whole country is thrown into the deepest gloom by his death. His loss is believed to be irretrievable, particularly if any settlement should be arrived at with the British. The remains will be taken tomorrow to Walkerstroom district where they will be interred in the family cemetery on the farm he owned here. Words are incapable of describing the nation's grief over the loss of the Commandant General at a time that is so critical in the history of the republic.

Details will be arranged at a conference which will be held in London, and which will include Lord Loch, former High Commissioner to South Africa; Sir Alfred Milner, Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony, the Premier of Natal and several ex-Cabinet Ministers from South Africa. Nothing has yet been settled with regard to the military position after the war beyond a general decision to offer all possible inducement to suitable soldiers, such as imperial yeomen, to settle in South Africa. The question as a whole must stand over until Roberts is comfortably quartered in Pretoria and has had time to think over the situation and draw up a report. The widest differences of opinion exist on this point, even among well-informed men. The estimates of military strength which will be requisite to hold the Transvaal range from a permanent garrison of 50,000 down to a police force of 5,000.

Mafeking's Hard Time.

LONDON, March 28.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14th: "We are still being heavily shelled. There have been several casualties. Skirmishing continues in the trenches. The native food question is becoming a difficulty. The Boers have broken the arrangement to respect the Sabbath by not firing, and have seized the opportunity to extend their trenches."

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch from Mafeking dated Wednesday, March 14th, says: "We have received news of the relief of Ladysmith, but it serves to increase our disappointment, as there is no prospect of our relief. The town remains closely invested. The Boers are reported to be very numerous and strongly entrenched between us and Colonel Plumer's force. Some of the natives are dying of starvation owing to their prejudice against horse flesh."

LONDON, March 29.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "A telegram from Nicholson to Buluwayo states that Baden-Powell reports: 'All well to March 23. During past few days enemy's cordon much relaxed.'"

LONDON, March 27, 4:15 a. m.—Military observers here, and even those in close affiliation with the War Office, are considerably confused as to what is being done for the succor of Mafeking. Some 5,000 or 6,000 men are engaged with Lord Methuen at Warrenton and Fourteen Streams, and now another column is about leaving Kimberley. If it has not already started, for Griquatown, 106 miles westward. Its ostensible purpose is to drive out the Boers. The force is described as "a strong one," and the expedition as "likely to attract much attention."

Boer Forces Aggressive.

LONDON, March 30.—The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of War.

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action toward burghers who surrendered, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near Karee Sliding station, a few miles south of Brandfort. The operation was successfully carried out by the seventh division, assisted by the first and third cavalry brigades under French and Le Galais' regiments of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfort, and our troops now hold the kopjes."

"Our casualties were: Killed—Captain Goring, Scottish Borders. Wounded—Captains Sellar, Luard, Peebles, Curgoan and Edwards. Lieutenants Colson and French, and about 100 rank and file."

"PRETORIA, March 30.—General Louis Botha has been appointed to succeed General Joubert as commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces."

"OLIVIER'S MASTERY RETREAT." LONDON March 28.—With his army from the south of the Free State Commandant Olivier is apparently eluding the British pursuit and making good his escape. All evidence goes to show that the retreating invaders of Cape Colony have practically succeeded in getting away from the British column, which it was thought would encompass and capture them. They have accomplished a long daring and difficult flank march in the face of a vastly superior force.

Olivier is said to have already reached Clocoan which is near the border of

the Transvaal. It was thought he would encompass and capture them. They have accomplished a long daring and difficult flank march in the face of a vastly superior force.

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LOOKING ON IN CONGRESS

Mr. Armstrong's Special Correspondence.

PORTO RICO TARIFF ISSUE

Half-Digested Measures—The Beet Sugar Interest—Fate of the Appletons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The "inside history" of the Porto Rico legislation, like nearly all inside history of legislation, may never be fully disclosed. The friends of the Administration admit that there is great suffering among the people of the Island, but that in many ways it is exaggerated for political purposes. They claim that the "15 per cent tariff" is a wise measure at present, and is satisfactory to the intelligent people of the Island, but it is opposed by financial syndicates with places, because of the family connection. But these younger men had never seen adversity. They always trod on financial velvet. They never struggled for want of means. They lived more or less luxuriously, did not worry over the business outlook, often showed bad business judgment, did not understand the gradual changes in the publishing business, which the active, intelligent, ambitious poor young men were making, who thought "business" day and night, and had no time for dinner parties or social pleasures. The failure of these two publishing houses illustrates once more, that it is one thing to build up a great business, and another thing to keep it up for a generation.

Moreover, the original builders of these great houses had passed away.

They were hard headed, careful, economical men, who knew what the value of money was. The younger men entered the business and were provided with places, because of the family connection.

But these younger men had never seen adversity. They always trod on financial velvet. They never struggled for want of means. They lived more or less luxuriously, did not worry over the business outlook, often showed bad business judgment, did not understand the gradual changes in the publishing business, which the active,

intelligent, ambitious poor young men were making, who thought "business" day and night, and had no time for dinner parties or social pleasures. The failure of these two publishing houses illustrates once more, that it is one thing to build up a great business, and another thing to keep it up for a generation.

The city of Savannah has just honored Admiral Dewey with a public reception. An invitation was extended to Surgeon-General Wyman and to Mr. W. O. Smith, to become the guests of the city at the same time. Dr. Wyman desired to inspect the new quarantine station near Savannah, and in view of Mr. Smith's former connection with the Hawaiian Board of Health, he urged Mr. Smith to join him. At the banquet given to the Admiral, Mr. Smith responded to the toast, "Our New Possessions."

The Admiral's friends say that he is a poor politician. When he is asked about the Manila battle, he says, "I had the best ships, the best guns, the best officers and men, and of course I whipped the Spanish."

The Court of Claims had decided

against the claim of Dewey's squadron,

that it is entitled to extra compensation, because it fought a superior force.

It was admitted that it fought a superior force, provided the Spanish land batteries could be counted as part of the force.

The court, which was disposed

to allow the claim, after due consideration, held that the land batteries could not be counted in.

The Admiral joined in the claim, out of consideration for his officers and men, and is personally satisfied with the verdict.

W. N. A.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

War Preparations Going Forward Rapidly.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 28th says:

Renewed trouble between Russia and Japan in Corea is imminent. The movements of the Russian fleet indicate the probability of the seizure of a Corean port.

The War Office officials at Tokio

are not in a position to say, and there has been considerable military and naval activity in Japan this month.

KOREA, March 28.—The Mikado

will review forty Japanese war ships off

the Mikado.

March 28.—The Russian squadron which recently called at Chemulpo, Corea, has arrived at Port Arthur.

It was announced in a dispatch from Yokohama yesterday that a Russian squadron had arrived at Chemulpo and had been welcomed at Yokohama.

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THE COURT OF CLAIMS

Appropriation Bill For It Tabled.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL

President Magoon Says He Will Serve Without Pay But Employees May Demur.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Council of State has refused money to run the Court of Claims. Yesterday the bill appropriating funds for the Court was shelved indefinitely. President Magoon of the Court says that he will serve without pay, but the other members of the Court have not expressed themselves on this subject. Magoon asserts that as the Court was legally appointed, any debts it might contract in the course of its business would be a legal charge against the Government. He says that his colleagues share this belief. Whether the employees of the Court will coincide with this theory may determine the Court's ability to begin its work. Already two interpreters, a stenographer and a bailiff have been appointed, but their salaries have not been fixed.

George A. Davis of the Court is said to have tendered his resignation, but his brother members professed ignorance of his having taken such a step. Magoon says he will not resign. Lorin Andrews of the Court is at Kahuku, Attorney Kepokal is on Maui, A. F. Judd Jr. has gone to Molokai, and only Magoon and Davis were in the city yesterday when the Council of State took action.

IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

How the Appropriation Was Put on the Shelf Yesterday.

The Court of Claims appointments and appropriation are held in abeyance. The Council of State yesterday laid Special Act 7 on the table after a somewhat heated argument between the Attorney General and the members of the Council. The regular business of the session was dragged out longer than was expected, and the Council seemed eager to take up the consideration of Special Act No. 7, covering the appropriation for the Court of Claims. The Attorney General spoke on behalf of the Cabinet when the question came up and gave a lengthy argument in defense of the legal status of the Court of Claims and the liability of the Government for any acts performed by the Board of Health in setting fire to Chinatown and other sections of the city. As to the personnel of the Court of Claims, and the reason for appointing five lawyers as members, the Attorney General stated that questions of law would constantly harass the Court of Claims, and that it had become the policy of the Executive Council to make such appointments.

Councillor Jones came out squarely with a bold question, asking if in case the Court found that the Board of Health had acted legally in all its acts, whether it was the policy of the Government to refuse all or any claims. Not getting a satisfactory answer Jones put the question again and received the reply from the Attorney General that he did not think it was in the power of the Executive Council to change the laws. Jones moved that the bill be laid on the table and his motion was carried by a raising of all hands.

At yesterday's session of the Council there were present: President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper; Councillors Aiken, Robertson, Gonsalves, Ka-ne, Achi, Isenberg, Kennedy, Boite, Gear, Jones, Robinson and Kauikuk. Secretary Main read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved after some slight corrections had been made.

Boite presented the following supplementary petition from the business houses which furnished the quarantining station with food supplies when several wrecks of habeas corpus were pending before the Supreme Court more than a year ago:

Honolulu, H. I., April 8th, 1900.

SUPPLEMENTARY PETITION.

To the Members of the Council of State, Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—This Supplementary Petition of the undersigned shows that the goods mentioned in the bills accompanying the first petition of March 20th were bought by Mr. C. B. Reynolds for account and by order of the Board of Health and a Certificate to this effect is hereto attached.

The bills amount to as follows:

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.	\$ 950.00
Levi & Co.	60.43
Metropolitan Mea. Co.	988.41
Wing Wo Tai & Co.	67.40
Hustace & Co.	321.00
Total ...	\$2,418.84

The old principle that every master is responsible for the acts of his servants should be applied in this case and we therefore respectfully request again that the sum of \$2,418.84 be appropriated.

Respectfully submitted:
H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.
W. Wolters, Director
LEWIS & CO.

METROPOLITAN MEAT CO.
By G. J. Walker, Mgr.
HUSTACE & CO., LTD.

Per C. Clark
WING WO TAI CO.

Per Ian Yin

This is to certify that the goods as per remitted bills rendered amount-

ing as follows were purchased by me between December 1898 and May 1899, for account of the Board of Health as regards to order given from Mr. W. O. Smith, Executive of the Board of Health in that time.

Honolulu, H. I., April 1st, 1900.

C. B. REYNOLDS
Executive Officer, Board of Health

Kauikuk moved that the petition be referred to the Executive Council. Dole wished the matter referred to the Interior Department. Gonsalves moved the bill be laid on the table to be considered under unpaid bills. Aiken seconded Mr. Kauikuk's motion and the same was carried.

Correspondence Wanted.

Gear presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the Council of State request that the Executive do lay before them the correspondence with President McKinley relating to the appointment of a Court of Claims.

A. V. GEAR,
Councillor.

The author of the resolution said the correspondence had never been made public and he thought it might have some weight in settling the many rumors regarding the personnel of the Court of Claims. He moved the resolution be adopted, and Isenberg seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Gear, on behalf of the Committee on Interior, reported orally that it had received a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Health, which gave the lists of purchases made by tender through advertising and those which had been bought without such a procedure during the past six months. The communication stated that out of a total of \$38,000 paid out six months prior to the outbreak of plague, some \$8,716 in supplies were purchased without tender, while some \$29,000 were purchased by tender. Under these circumstances the Councillor thought that the Board of Health hardly needed a purchasing agent.

Bonded Warehouse.

Gear, for the Committee on Department of Interior, reported upon the bonded warehouse for Hilo. He had asked some of the parties interested in having the building erected what the cost would be. He received a letter from one firm, endorsed by another, having extensive business interests in Hilo, in which it was estimated that a brick building, similar to the one at Kahului, would cost \$8,000.

Jones moved that the report be laid on the table and taken up with bill 4. Carried.

Cooper Renders Report.

Cooper read a report upon the towage matter which was referred to him a few days ago. His opinion was that there was no law which would prohibit the local Government from continuing its work in towing vessels in and out of the harbor.

Jones moved that the report be laid on the table and taken up with sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 2. Carried.

Cooper also read a lengthy opinion in regard to the proposition to erect a gasoline power generator for electric light at the Nuuanu station, to cost \$12,000. The point at issue was whether it would interfere with the franchise of the Hawaiian Electric Company. The Attorney General said the Government had no power to lease current by its own works, but under the police regulations it had the right to supply lights upon the public streets. Therefore he was of the opinion the Government had the right to install the plant.

Isenberg moved the report be accepted and laid on the table for consideration with bill 2.

Sewage Steamer.

Line 159, gasoline power plant, for electric light station, Nuuanu, \$12,000. Passed.

Line 177, purchase of one steam vessel for towing sewage scows, \$20,000.

Line 178, running expenses for same, \$8,000.

Kennedy thought if the government intended purchasing a new steam vessel, the old one, "Eleu," ought to be utilized for towing the sewage scows.

Young felt that a new boat should be at the beck and call for the Board of Health on all occasions. Isenberg was in favor of purchasing a new tug for harbor service, and turning the old one over to the Board of Health. If the government intended to compete with private business in this line, of carrying freight between the Islands with government supplies, then it ought to open up private butcher shops and grocery stores.

Jones moved that the two items be referred to the Department of Interior Committee.

Robertson moved to strike the items out of the bill. He did not see the use of purchasing a vessel for towing sewage scows when there would be no sewage to tow, and objected to the government entering into the business of carrying freight against the regular freight carriers.

Young understood that even after the sewer system was all in, there would still be cesspools to be emptied.

Achi felt that it was all right for the government to go into business for it self when people tried to squeeze it in certain lines of work. He moved to amend the item by adding the words "for the use of the Board of Health." Gonsalves seconded the motion.

President Dole was in the act of putting the motion, with the amendment, when Robertson moved that the items be struck out of the bill. The motion to insert additional words, was carried.

A question then arose as to whether \$8,000 would be sufficient for the expenses of the vessel for two years. Gear reminded the Council there was an additional \$10,000 asked by the Department of Interior in Act 4 for this purpose.

Gear moved to amend line 178 by increasing the amount from \$8,000 to \$19,800. The motion was lost.

The Council then passed both items, line 177 for \$20,000, and line 178 for \$8,000.

The Secretary read the preamble to Act 2, including sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Robertson objected to the bill being read until the grand and sub-totals had been figured up anew, and moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee for that purpose. The committee will give its attention to this work this morning.

Kane moved that the pending bill be amended to \$295.75 be taken up. Passed.

Boite moved that two lines be inserted as lines 151 and 152. Act 2 for the appointment of cantoneers, one for the Board of Health.

the Pall road at the summit at \$720 and two for the road leading to Schaefer's at \$140. Gear thought if canoneers were appointed for one road there would be a call from all over the Islands for similar appointments. There was \$527,000 at the disposal of the Minister of Finance for road improvements and he felt that ought to be sufficient.

Upon motion, the items were inserted and passed.

Letters to Washington.

Jones asked for the correspondence between President Dole and President McKinley. Minister Mott-Smith then read the letter of President Dole to President McKinley dated January 23d.

The letter detailed the history of the Chinatown fire of January 20th, stating that before the accident, the Board of Health intended burning Chinatown by sections. The people were rendered homeless and were quarantined in camps. He felt it was time to provide machinery for the settling of claims which might be presented for losses and to appropriate funds for relief, etc. The Executive Council voted that the President write to President McKinley for authority to appoint a Court of Claims consisting of five persons and that the local government be authorized to spend \$500,000 in payment of these claims when adjudicated.

In answer to this letter, a telegram was received from Secretary Hay, dated Washington, February 9th, addressed to President Dole, stating, "The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with the Hawaiian laws."

A letter, signed by Secretary Hay, confirming the telegram was received later.

This comprises all the correspondence, except a subsequent letter which was sent asking for enlargement of the powers of the Court of Claims."

Jones Asks Questions.

Councillor Jones referred to an open letter of Councillor Robertson in an evening paper, and referred to the author as the paid attorney of the Court of Claims. Jones asked what was the policy of the Executive in regard to the Court of Claims appointments and powers, and the payment or settlement of these claims.

Robertson denied he was in the employ of the Court of Claims, but on the contrary was the attorney for the Board of Health.

President Dole: "The policy of the government is to pay all legal claims."

Cooper: "I think much of the discussion on the streets and in the newspapers has been at variance with the real facts, on account of a misunderstanding. At the time of the fire in Chinatown there was absolutely no redress for anyone who had suffered by the action of the Board of Health. The only Court of Claims there was the Supreme Court of our country, but its authority was limited; it had no authority to try any cases of tort. A tribunal to adjudicate any legal claim which any individual might have, seemed a necessity. It was not thought wise to ask that the jurisdiction of the Supreme or Circuit Courts be extended to take in these claims. That gave rise to the first suggestion of a Court of Claims to be established for this express purpose. You can readily observe that the reply which we received from the President was not a complete one, but so far as it did go, the President was authorized to act on the authority given."

"There was certainly authority for the establishment of the Court of Claims to adjudicate upon these losses and for the expressed rules and enumerated principles set forth in the order of President Dole lately published."

"The United States gives it exclusive jurisdiction, and it is the only court which can try these claims. The Legislature may review, to a certain extent, the final judgment of this Court."

I take it that when the claims are presented to the Court of Claims that one or two test cases will decide a large number of cases. If all the cases are presented to the Court it will take a long time to decide them. It looks to me as if it was a large contract. The Finance Committee suggests that the commission may sit without pay. I doubt very much if any body of gentlemen will sit all day and perhaps half the nights deciding claims, with no compensation.

"As to the personnel of the Court of Claims, it seems to me that the questions before the Court will be questions of law, and quite hard ones for others than lawyers to answer. The claims will need a careful scrutiny. I think the appointment of a court of lawyers was a sound thing under the circumstances."

"The proclamation of President Dole limits these cases to the legal responsibility of the Government. They are to be governed in their decisions by established principles of law. The main point at issue is not the question of the value of the claims, but it is a question of the legal responsibility of the Government which must be decided."

A Few Questions.

Jones: "Supposing now that it is found by this Court of Claims that the Board of Health has acted legally all the way through. Is it the policy of the Government to refuse all claims, or any claims?"

Cooper: "That is the limit of the Court."

Jones: "I ask what is the policy of the Executive Council? If it is found by the Court that the Board has acted legally all the way through, will any of these claims be refused?"

Cooper: "I don't think it is the policy of the Executive Council to change the laws. We have given an opportunity for claims to be presented to the Court to ascertain the legal liability of the Government. If the Court finds there is no liability to the Government, then that is the policy of the Government."

Jones: "I ask what is the policy of the Executive Council to change the laws. We have given an opportunity for claims to be presented to the Court to ascertain the legal liability of the Government. If the Court finds there is no liability to the Government, then that is the policy of the Government."

Boite: "There has been no action taken yet to change the laws of the offenders of the fire?"

Cooper: "Nothing has been done except to establish the Court of Claims to determine the liability of the claims." Ach: "The Board of Health went beyond its power, is the Court of Claims going to be liable for that?"

Cooper: "This must be determined by law."

Gear: "Are you mean to say that the Government is liable for any illegal acts of the Board of Health?"

Achi: "I am to certify that the goods as per remitted bills rendered amount-

PRESIDENT DOLE REPLIES TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Executive Chamber, Honolulu, H. I., April 6, 1900.

To the Chamber of Commerce.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of April 4th, embodying a resolution of the Chamber "that the Court of Claims as at present constituted by appointment made by President Dole, does not meet with the approval or the endorsement of this Chamber, which is distinctly unrepresented in that Court. The Chamber fully recognizes the importance of the Court being presided over by some one of experience in the application and practice of law, but fails to understand the reasons which seem to have rendered it necessary that the whole Court should consist of members of the legal profession."

The regular court for the adjudication of claims against the Government is the Supreme Court (Civil Laws, section 1530).

On account of the great mass of work which the investigation and adjudication of the Chinatown losses must necessarily involve, which would seriously interfere with the regular judicial work of the Supreme Court, it was deemed advisable to apply to President McKinley for authority to create a special court for that purpose.

There is reason to believe that the idea that the body authorized by President McKinley for the investigation and adjudication of Chinatown losses was to be merely a board of appraisers, or of arbitration, to estimate the amount of such losses and report their conclusions to the Council of State.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of the Chinese and Japanese residents who have asked to be represented on such board, tends to confirm this supposition. But inasmuch as the dispatch from the Federal Executive conveying the authority for the appointment of a body of persons to investigate such losses provides that such body may make judgments to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State, it follows that the intention of the dispatch was that a court of law be created which should adjudicate claims for losses upon the principles of law applicable thereto.

It is obvious that the dispatch in question authorizes the trial of claims based on tort against the Government, a class of claims not recognized by the Hawaiian statutes as admissible. Beyond this exception, no construction of the dispatch can authorize the Executive to permit the waiver of any rule or principle of Hawaiian law.

As it is evident that each claim presented for trial will raise questions of law as well as questions of fact, it was my duty, under my oath of office, to provide a court which should as far as possible be competent to conduct the trial of all claims that might be submitted to it, according to the legal principles applicable to all Hawaiian courts of law. This requirement, however, would not necessarily preclude the admission of one or two laymen.

REPORT ON SCHOOLS

Various Improvements Recommended.

TWO YEARS' ESTIMATES

Committee on Buildings and Lands
Points out Necessity for
Larger Expenditures.

The following is the report of the committee on school buildings and lands, filed yesterday:

In presenting the report on school buildings and lands your committee has been guided by the reports of school agents and the Inspector General of Schools. We believe the estimates to be decidedly conservative and made with a desire of economy in the expenditure of public funds.

We would, however, respectfully suggest that there are two departments in which governments can ill afford to fall short in generosity. The recent experience through which we have not yet safely passed is so drastic that all will be ready to admit that one of these is the Department of Public Health; the other, we claim, is that of Public Instruction. So far as lies in our power, we owe to the rising generation, the coming men and women, well developed minds in sound bodies.

With this thought in mind, the committee has prepared as careful a statement as possible of the immediate needs of our public schools, which we herewith beg leave to submit:

Island of Hawaii.

DISTRICT OF HILO.—At Pohakupuka a two-room school house is needed; estimated cost, \$1200. Hakalau needs a new school house, the old one being so inferior and in need of constant repairs; estimated cost, \$1000. Kaumaha is a new settlement above Hilo; a school of one room will be needed here; estimated cost, \$1000. A new building of one room is needed at Waikae, the old building being unfit to repair; estimated cost, \$1200. At Pohakupuka a teacher's cottage is needed; estimated cost, \$700. A five-room teacher's cottage is needed at Honolulu; estimated cost, \$1200.

Puna District.

The Olaa plantation extends along the Volcano road for fourteen miles; to meet the necessities of this locality four schools will be need. Two of these should have three rooms each and the other two should have two rooms each. The estimated number of children connected with the plantation is over 400 now. The estimated cost of these buildings with the necessary teachers' cottages is \$12,000. The new Puna plantation calls for a larger school at Pahoa and Kapoho. At present the school is held in the church at Paula, a very unsatisfactory arrangement. A five-room cottage is needed at Kamalo; estimated cost \$1200.

Island of Maui.

HANALEI DISTRICT.—Koolau needs a new school house large enough to accommodate twenty-five pupils; one room; estimated cost, \$600. A new school house is needed at Anahola; estimated cost, \$1000.

KEALIA DISTRICT.—A petition from Kapaa sets forth the crying need of the school at that place. It is seriously overcrowded; the buildings are old and badly out of repair; the situation is very undesirable. They pray that a new seven-room school house be built on a new site. The objection to the present location is that being close to a rocky and windy coast it is very noisy, and at times it is difficult to be heard in speaking. The increasing population makes a larger building an imperative necessity. The committee recommends that this petition be granted; estimated cost, \$8000.

Koloa and Lihue.

In Kau a new building large enough for 100 pupils is needed at Hilea. Three rooms are necessary; estimated cost, \$2500. An additional room for the teacher's cottage at Pahala is needed; estimated cost, \$200.

South Kona District.

A new three-room building is required at Hookeka. The school agent recommends that this building be placed near the upper Government road, as the people are moving up from the beach; estimated cost, \$2500. Konawaena school is overcrowded and should have double its present capacity. Mr. Townsend is of the opinion that to replace this building with one better suited to the needs of the school would be better economy than to attempt to enlarge the present structure. The committee recommend, therefore, that a new three-room building, large enough to accommodate 100 pupils, be erected here; estimated cost, \$2500. The present school building could be remodeled and made into a home for the teachers; estimated cost, \$500.

North Kona District.

A two-room school house is needed at Kalaoa; estimated cost, with a teacher's cottage of five rooms, \$3000. Holualoa has outgrown its present quarters, and calls for two buildings having three rooms each and an assembly room; estimated cost, \$4000. A one-room school house is needed at Makalawena; estimated cost, \$500.

South Kohala District.

A new school house of one room should be built at Puako, and also a three-room teacher's cottage; cost school house, \$800; cost of teacher's cottage, \$700; estimated cost, \$1500. A crying need is for a school house and teachers' cottage at Kawaihae. The present buildings are too hopelessly dilapidated to admit of repair. The school should have one room and the teacher's cottage three rooms; estimated cost, \$1500.

North Kohala District.

There are in Kohala three small schools of from six to a dozen pupils each, and of course necessitating three teachers. These schools are situated at Honoupi, Mahukona and Puhue. The Department owns no building at either place, and no one of these hamlets is so located as to be convenient for the children. It is suggested that a one-room school house be built at some central point, if the superintendent can find one. Estimated cost, \$1,

A three-room cottage is also required estimated cost, \$700. The building of homestead lands at Kaapaha, Kauai, necessitates the building of a school house in this locality, the distance to Honoumane being too great, estimated cost, \$1000. Estimated cost of a three-room teacher's cottage, \$800.

Hamakua District.

The Paupio school is overcrowded, can be relieved by building a one-room school house above the cane lands, which will better accommodate the children in the homestead lands who are now four or five miles from any school; estimated cost, \$1000. A teacher's cottage of five rooms, \$1200. At Kaapaha a three-room cottage is needed; estimated cost, \$800. A three-room cottage is needed at Waipio, estimated cost, \$800.

Island of Maui.

LAHAINA DISTRICT.—A new school house will soon be needed at Muanale, Lanai. A two-room school and five-room cottage; cost of school, \$1800; cost of cottage, \$1200; estimated cost, \$3000.

Wailuku District.

WAILUKU DISTRICT.—The school house at Makena is too old to be repaired and too small to accommodate the children; a new school house is needed; estimated cost, \$600. A larger building is also needed at Spreckelsville. The agent asks for a building the same size at Walkup. Estimated cost for these two would be \$2000. If Spreckelsville mill and headquarters are moved to Kahului, a larger and better school house will be needed there.

Makawao District.

Huelo needs a new one-room school house; estimated cost, \$1000. Makawao needs a new building similar to that at Hamakua; estimated cost, \$2500. A three-room building is needed at Kihel plantation. There are now sixty-three children of school age here and the number will soon be 100; estimated cost, \$2500. A two-room school house is needed at Haiku; estimated cost, \$1800. A five-room teacher's cottage is needed at Haiku, and a five-room cottage at Kihel; each \$1200, \$2400.

Hana District.

Nahiku needs a new school house; the present structure is not worth repairing. A two-room school house is needed; estimated cost, \$2500. Keanae needs a two-room teacher's cottage, with kitchen; estimated cost, \$700. A five-room cottage is needed at Kipahulu; estimated cost, \$1200.

Island of Molokai.

Waialua and Pelekunu need school houses of one room each; estimated cost, \$1000. Kamalo needs a two-room school house; estimated cost, \$1800. Palau and Waialua each need one room; estimated cost, \$2000. Waialua school is at present taught in the church, a most unsatisfactory arrangement. A five-room cottage is needed at Kamalo; estimated cost \$1200.

Island of Oahu.

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It is impossible to accomplish the necessary work. The demand for teachers is increasing constantly, and the school cannot supply anything like a number sufficient to supply the demand. It would be poor economy to construct a cheap building which would only imperfectly answer for a few years. A thoroughly furnished Normal School is needed to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population. We therefore recommend a building of brick equal to the Royal School, estimated cost, \$60,000. Attention is called to the fact that no provision has been made for the Chinese Girls' School, formerly held in Kaumakapili Church. The location of this school is an unsolved problem, but it will be needed. In spite of the supply of schools in this district (Honolulu), it is estimated that there are now in the city no less than 400 children of school age without school accommodation. The question is a serious one.

Agents' Repairs.

North Kona district \$ 300 00
Kohala district Pololu 105 00
Makapala, school and teachers' cottage 45 00
Haiku, school and teachers' cottage 110 00
Anae school and teachers' cottage 450 00
Hooumane, school and teachers' cottage 225 00

Total for Kahala \$ 335 00

Agents' Repairs.

North Kona Repairs—
Miloli \$ 150 00
Aiae 200 00
Honoumane 300 00
Naupoo 200 00
Kau district, Hawaii, repairs 800 00
Hilo, Waiake Kai needs fence, \$175, sundries for 2 years, \$100 00
Hilo Select School—
Repairs out-building 150 00
School 250 00
Fence or painting 225 00

\$ 625 00

Agents' Repairs.

Union School—
Painting 500 00
Repairs for fence 50 00
Out-buildings with sewer 150 00
Connections, sundries 75 00

\$ 775 00

Agents' Repairs.

Kawiki School (new)—
Grading or fencing lot 150 00
Making road to school house 75 00
General repairs, 2 years 50 00

\$ 275 00

Agents' Repairs.

Papaikou—
Painting 125 00
Fencing 25 00

\$ 150 00

Agents' Repairs.

Onomea—
Painting or white washing 200 00
New room ordered by Mr. send 500 00
Sundries, 2 years 75 00

\$ 775 00

Agents' Repairs.

Pepeekeo (new)—
General repairs, estimate \$ 150 00
Pohakapuka—
General repairs, 2 years 150 00
Laupahoehoe—
Painting and white washing 350 00
General repairs, fences, etc., 2 years 100 00

\$ 250 00

Agents' Repairs.

Ookala—
Painting school and cottage 150 00
Fences, tanks, out-houses, etc. 75 00
Sundries 50 00

\$ 275 00

Agents' Repairs.

Lahaina school houses 275 00
Honokawai school houses 100 00
Honokahau school houses 50 00
Kahakuloa school houses 75 00
Olowahu school houses 50 00

\$ 425 00

Agents' Repairs.

Mr. Zumwalt, for Waipahu district, estimates \$ 600 00
Buildings at Huelo, Hamakua, Paia and Kealohou need repainting, curtains, houses, fenced need general repairs; Mrs. Dickey, school agent, asks for Hana—
Haou 350 00
Kaupo 250 00
Keanae 50 00
Hana 400 00
Kipahulu 150 00

\$ 1,200 00

Agents' Repairs.

Kaunakakai 100 00
Kaluaha 250 00
Waialua 300 00
Holawa 200 00

\$ 850 00

Agents' Repairs.

Kawaihan district, repairs for teachers' cottages 100 00
Libue school, iron roof on east wing, S. H. 150 00
Painting teachers' house inside 50 00
Painting school house out or inside 125 00
Adding room to teachers' cottage 300 00
Incidentals, 2 years 50 00
Koloa School—
Adding 1 large room, 20x24, \$ 900 00
Painting school house out or in 80 00
Repairing and painting teachers' house 150 00
Incidentals 50 00

\$ 1,855 00

Agents' Repairs.

Manoa—
Fencing or repairs 100 00
Kekaha, 36 new desks, shelves, blackboards, general repairs 160 00
Waimea, new desks 250 00
Makawehi school 1,000 00
Hanapepe 100 00
Oahu, Kahanu 100 00
Waliohole 150 00
Kaneohe 200 00
Walmanalo 85 00
Furniture, Walmanalo 160 00
Ewa, repairs, painting, etc. 1,000 00
Bath and cottage, Honolulu 175 00
Sidewalks 50 00

A Mother's Peril

It seemed certain that her death would follow the birth of the child. How help came after the doctors despaired.



Mrs. C. R. Simmonds.

The sacrifice of a woman at the altar of motherhood is not an unusual event, but how necessary such sacrifices often are will be seen in the following interview with Mrs. C. R. Simmonds of 140 Miner's Springs Ave., Pawtucket, R. I. Mrs. Simmonds, whose husband is a well-known and popular grocer of Pawtucket, says:

"When my child was born on April 22, 1899, I suffered such an excessive loss of blood that I was utterly prostrated and had no strength whatever. Blood poisoning set in and my life was despaired of by two of the prominent physicians of this city. "Doctor, my husband used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People with good results in building up and purifying the blood and when

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. T. D. S. W.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1900.

The Delagoa bay award is unpopular in London because Portugal can pay it without making a British loan.

The hints of General Joubert's "cowardice" are now explained. The old warrior went to Pretoria, not from fear of the British, but because he was stricken with mortal illness. His death is one of the swift fatalities, lately occurring, which are bringing the Boer republics to their end.

The first squad of Boer prisoners has started for St. Helena. Their compatriots in arms threaten, in retaliation, to send British prisoners to the fever swamps of Koomatiport. Unfortunately for the success of the plan, the British are not unlikely to take Koomatiport whenever they see fit to send an expedition there.

The Court of Claims will be held in a state of suspended animation until the Council of State makes up its mind what to do about it. This policy sets aside Mr. Magooon's generous proposal to pay the expenses of the Court and leaves claimants out in the cold. How long the latter will stay there amicably presents an interesting and by no means easy problem.

The Queen's message to the widow of General Joubert and the honors paid to the memory of the old warrior by Lord Roberts and Rudyard Kipling are tactful measures to soften the asperities of the war. Their effect will be what is desired if they convince the Boers that there is no element of personal hostility among the British against the "embattled farmers" of the Transvaal and that fair play may easily follow peace.

The Duke de la Torre, a Spanish grandee who is visiting America, notes with surprise that there is no hatred of Spain in that country. He would be surprised still more if he knew that whatever ill-opinion was ever visited upon Spain has now turned against her late colonials. The most unpopular "patriots" on the American part of the footstool are the Porto Ricans, the Cubans and the Tagals. Most Americans wish Spain had them back.

Admiral Sampson pays a high compliment to the new battleship Kearsarge and says that no armor could withstand the simultaneous discharge of the four guns in her superimposed turrets. He does not add that the turrets might not withstand it either nor the men in them. The superimposed turret idea is looked upon with grave doubts by many expert naval fighting men at home and abroad, though the American naval constructors put abundant faith in it.

The strength of Queen Victoria is not quite great enough to permit her to visit Australia, but she has gone to Ireland in quite a youthful and jocund spirit. Evidently, since the British victories, her physical condition has improved. She says, among other sprightly things, that she does not intend to let Mr. Krueger kill her. For a woman of her age the way she bears up under the weight of public affairs and cheerfully goes about taking part in oppressive public functions, is one of her many titles to historical eminence.

Grover Cleveland has resumed his devotion to the Nicaragua canal. His last message and the two before that said nothing about the canal, owing, possibly, to the hard times and the national deficits caused by his low tariff Act, which made public economy indispensable. But Cleveland's heart was true to Pol., and now that the sun of Republican prosperity has thawed the financial ice, he is out for the canal in characteristic phrase. But he does not want it fortified. Mr. Cleveland has made up his mind that the republic has a mission of "altruism"—a word he scribbles lovingly more than once—and that an unfertilized canal would be altruistic in a high degree.

According to Professor Lyons, the growing scarcity of artesian water is due in part to the prodigal use of it by rice planters in Chinamen. What water they draw from wells on this island, and which evaporates, would fill a reservoir twenty feet deep and a quarter of a mile across. With our growth in population it may become necessary to conserve the artesian supply by limiting the area of rice and taro patches—a proceeding which might be legally carried out under the powers of the Board of Health to locate disease-breeding spots, the rice and taro swamps being recognized sources of malaria. Such a power would not only prevent droughts at the drinking fountain but would abate the mosquito pest. The unpleasant feature of it is, of course, the effect upon the supply and price of staples which are in great demand.

IS THE BUBONIC PLAGUE REAL?

The extraordinary story printed in the Call about the plague in Hawaii, accusing the Board of Health of falsely diagnosing our bubonic cases, appears to be a part of the San Francisco's scheme to protect that city from the effects of the plague scare. Not only does San Francisco want it understood that it has no plague but the ports in communication with it are scathless. We can quite understand the attitude, but it by no means warrants any one in saying that the principal physicians and the United States medical representative in Hawaii are knaves or fools, or that this port is in a position where to be logical it should abate the protective measures which have enabled it to keep up communication with the commercial world or suspend the radical acts of sanitation which are rapidly and surely removing the sources of pestilence.

It is false and pernicious to say that we are not having an experience with the true plague. To be sure, there have been doubting Thomases among us, a few of them medical men, and some, apparently, writers for the Coast press; but such of the once incredulous doctors as have attended autopsies and examined cultures under the microscope, as freely invited to do by the Board of Health, now acknowledge the presence of the Asiatic scourge. In the various patients said to be infected, and whose names are chiefly on the dead roll, the external and internal bubonic signs were both apparent. Much as we might like, on various accounts, to evade these facts, we cannot do so and as may be added for a solace to those who look upon expediency before moral duty, it would be useless to try.

Why useless? First because an attempt to conceal the truth—which would imply the suspension of special work against the plague—would draw out such public indignation from families who fear the malady on their own account, and want it vigorously fought, that the attempt would, in a short time, have to be given up. Secondly, the medical representative of the United States would not consent to be fooled. It is his business to know the facts and keep the Surgeon General of the United States apprised of them. Should he fail in this duty, some one would come to do it for him. Moreover, an attempt to hide the truth would cause an outcry from Mainland papers and in the end the precautions against Hawaii, among the ports of the world, might be made almost as obnoxious as a prohibitive tariff on our wares.

Honesty is the best policy—honesty with ourselves and with other people. Talking on the low plane of profit and loss, no other plan can be made to pay. The only thing we can do is to acknowledge the plague and try our best to stamp it out. We are succeeding in this line of action and should pursue it to the end. In the long run San Francisco may be sorry that it did not follow suit.

HAWAIIAN SHIP REGISTRY.

There will be little sympathy felt in California for the San Francisco pilots who are trying to keep Hawaiian ships out of American registry so as to line their pockets with Hawaiian fees. The San Francisco pilots, by common declaration of the California business men and newspapers, have been fattening far too long on their peculiar arts of piracy; and anything calculated to cut their incomes will be hailed as retributive justice. The moment these licensed buccaneers began to work against Hawaiian shipping they raised up powerful friends in its behalf; and these, we assume, will be quick to sustain the hands of Senator Perkins, who is sponsor for the shipping amendment to the Cullom bill of which the pilots complain.

There are twenty authorized pilots in the employ of the State at San Francisco who collect for services, rendered and unrendered, about \$200,000 per annum, or an average of \$10,000 apiece, about 40 per cent of which they keep. For bringing a vessel into port they are entitled to full legal fees, although they take the option of giving rebates to particular owners and companies, whose aid they desire in enabling them to maintain their monopoly; while they collect half-fees from all vessels that enter or leave the harbor without pilots. Of these amounts they retain, as salaried compensation after rebates and expenses have been paid, the sum of \$79,717, or \$229.88 per month per capita. When it is understood that the master of a coasting vessel, who must earn all he gets, is never paid more than \$125 a month, the "good thing" the pilots have is easily seen. They also have the right to sell their jobs to other qualified men and often get from \$8,000 to \$6,000 for them.

For years the business men of San Francisco have been at war with these pilots because of the commerce their extraordinary charges drive elsewhere. It has been pointed out time and again that tugboat captains, who know the harbor as well as the pilots, could combine towing and pilotage in one moderate bill. The insurance men are willing that they should and they make no difference in rates between vessels which hire pilots and those which do not. During several legislative sessions the business men of San Francisco have tried to cut down the pilotage expenses seventy-five per cent, but the pilots hired a powerful lobby and by working on rural members defeated them.

We make these facts clear simply to show that the friends of the Perkins amendment have nothing to fear from the avaricious sea-guides of the Golden Gate. The pilots cannot run Congress as they do the California Legislature; before the national body, the pilots, could combine towing and pilotage in one moderate bill. The insurance men are willing that they should and they make no difference in rates between vessels which hire pilots and those which do not. During several legislative sessions the business men of San Francisco have tried to cut down the pilotage expenses seventy-five per cent, but the pilots hired a powerful lobby and by working on rural members defeated them.

At the present time there are about 100 registered pilots in the islands. To put into law the Hawaiian bill as it stood, the Senate would grant the Chinese full rights of immigration to the United States, a privilege of which they would incidentally avail themselves very freely. Representative Keha sees this as a serious menace to the safety of the working classes of the coast but has thought it absolutely necessary to see that the bill is passed. This will start up further immigration of Oriental labor. It may be secured the support of Chairman Knox of the Committee on Territories, who has charge of the Hawaiian bill, to the recommendation of the Senate, and the bill will be introduced in the House. This is a most interesting news. Hawaii under the stars, as they say, is in China or Mexico or Canada, and will safeguard labor against racial competition.

The merchants are not unjust in asking for monthly settlements. Since the plague began, the banks have limited loans and have made it impossible in many cases for merchants to extend more credit than is usual during a time of depression. Quarantine requirements, especially of retail accounts, impose a burden upon merchants which is hard to bear. There is ready a reason why purchasers, who can pay at all, should ask for them, and as for those who cannot or do not in fact to pay, they have no right to seek favors.

Archibald Forbes Dead.

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—Archibald Forbes, well-known war correspondent, died yesterday night. He had been ill for some years, and had been suffering, owing to complications of rheumatism and paralysis, as was a Miss Meigs, his former quartermaster general in the United States, General M. C.

The Supreme Court Saturday morning adjourned sine die, all cases not yet heard being continued until next term, subject, however, to special agreement for hearing in vacation.

"SUGAR FIRM"

San Francisco Market
Unchanged.

The Latest Advices From San Francisco, New York, and the European Markets.

Williams, Dimon & Co.'s latest advices relative to sugar dated at San Francisco March 31, are furnished through the courtesy of F. A. Schaefer & Co., and are as follows:

SUGAR—No changes in the local market nor for export to Honolulu since March 23.

BASIS—23d. cost and freight sale 2100 tons at 4.45c; 900 tons at 4.7-16c; 24th, cost and freight sale 250 tons at 4.435c; 26th, 4800 tons at 4.45c; 27th, spot sale 700 tons, 4.435c; cost and freight sale 650 tons, 4.45c; 3000 tons, 4.48c; 28th, 450 tons, 4.45c; 29th-30th, no sales reported, making net basis March 30, New York 4.48c; San Francisco 4.105c.

LONDON BEETS—23d-30th, 10s DRY GRANULATED—In New York, no change reported since the 19th; still quoted at 5c, equal to 4.95c net.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS—Our latest mail advices, under date of March 26th, report market steady and firm, but offerings very light. The advance in prices and large sales, are attributed to several causes, among others the disappointment in not receiving larger supplies from Cuba, which has advanced sellers' ideas there, also the advance and steady price of beets on the Continent. European market is supposed to have been somewhat affected by the recent advices, indicating that the syndicate of German refiners was an accomplished fact, and although its operations do not begin until September 30th, it has apparently caused considerable buying in Europe, which may possibly be the reason for the recent advance.

STATISTICAL POSITION of sugars, according to Willett & Gray, March 22d, total stock, United States four ports, 145,682 tons against 190,812 last year. Six principal ports Cuba, March 21st, 113,000 tons against 65,561,767 bags last year. Receipts for week ending March 17th, 65,000 bags, against 73,000 bags last year. Stocks in United States March 20th, 1,256,155 bags Brazil, against 1,283,284 bags last year. Stocks in United States, other kinds, March 19th, 308,829 bags, against 275,875 bags last year. United States visible is 1,237,993 bags, against 1,312,285 bags last year. Market is very dull, closing with March contracts 6.80 to 6.90, and without change in green and roasted coffees.

PORTO RICO TARIFF BILL—The majority party in the Senate have agreed to pass this tariff bill as a separate measure, and not attach it to the bill providing for the Government of the island. The indications now are that the tariff bill will be voted on by the Senate early next week, and that it will pass as it came from the House, providing for the assessment of 15 per cent of the present rates of duties, in which case it would not be necessary to send it to a conference committee of the two Houses, but it would go to the President direct and be signed by him at once and be put in force immediately. The effect in the sugar trade of the passage of this bill will be the putting on the market to be sold for prompt shipment, all the sugar made thus far this season and held in the island pending this legislation, the quantity now amounting to about 15,000 or 20,000 tons. Sellers will demand full prices for these sugars, but buyers will ask for a reduction in view of the saving of duties, but, as cane sugars are wanted and as there will be some competition for these desirable supplies, it is likely that but little concession will be necessary in making sales.

STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES—Cuba: The six principal ports. Receipts, 15,500; exports, 1200; stock 113,000 tons, against 66,500 tons last year; 100 centrals grinding agains 112 last year.

STATISTICS—Nothing accomplished on the Porto Rican tariff question, although it is constantly before Congress, and we think definite action will soon be taken and it looks probable that they will establish a duty of 15 per cent of the rates under the Dingey tariff bill.

Willett & Gray's circular of March 22 contains the following general sugar statistics:

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 258,681 tons, against 249,450 tons last week and 257,312 tons last year, an increase of 1,370 tons over last year.

STATISTICS—Cuba: The six principal ports. Receipts, 15,500; exports, 1200; stock 113,000 tons, against 66,500 tons last year; 100 centrals grinding agains 112 last year.

EUROPE—Stocks in Europe, 2,115,000 tons, against 2,112,000 tons last week, and 2,080,755 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 2,373,682 tons, against 2,361,450 tons last week, and 2,338,06 tons last year at the same date and 2,334,945 tons, at even date of March 1st last year. The excess of stock is 35,615 tons, against an excess of 42,904 tons last week, and an excess of 36,023 tons December 28th, 1899.

HAMBURG—7750 tons of raw beet sugar to America from Hamburg and Bremen this week; 15,000 tons engaged.

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HILO SENDS ULTIMATUM

It Wants No Traffic
With Us.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPLY

Combined Sugar Interests Arraign
The Authorities in the Matter
Of "Prophylactic" Passes.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was called yesterday afternoon to consider an important communication from the Hilo Board of Health and a resolution from the representatives of all the sugar interests of this island. The correspondence between the Hilo and Honolulu health authorities speaks for itself. The following is the letter received from the big island:

At a meeting of the agents of the Board of Health, held yesterday, I was instructed to write you the following, concerning the transportation of freight and passengers, between Honolulu and this port.

Seeing that Hilo is a clean port, and desiring to keep it so, we the agents of the Board of Health of Hilo, deem necessary to notify the Honolulu Board of Health, that as bubonic plague is still in Honolulu, and not in any definite part of it, we are in great danger of having the disease brought to Hilo by the transportation of passengers and freight, as has been brought during the last two weeks, and so, to put ourselves on record, we would state that hereafter, until the disease is twenty-one days out of Honolulu, that no passengers will be allowed to land in the Hilo district, inside of fifteen days' quarantine in Honolulu, and that no freight can be landed in Hilo, except that statuted in the freight list arranged for in January, that is, sugar machinery, coal, lime, cement, bags, iron of all kinds, not in closed boxes.

"This district is in no straits for goods, as the people in Honolulu would make you believe; there are plenty of goods in Hilo for all, and will be, as ships come here regularly from the Coast.

"The town and district of Hilo is with us, and we wish this to be understood, if this movement of ours is not allowed by the Board of Honolulu, for protection to ourselves and community, then we as a body will act no longer as the agents of the Board of Health.

"I have the honor, etc.
"WILLIAM L. MOORE,
Secretary and Agent of Board of Health."

President Wood of the Board of Health replied to the foregoing as follows:

"W. L. Moore, Secretary of the Hilo Sanitary Committee.

Sir: The regulations adopted by the Board of Health have been formulated after careful consideration, and apply to all ports of Hawaii nei, Hilo included. The agents of the Board appointed in the different districts of the islands were instructed when appointed that they were to act for the Board of Health in carrying out its regulations and accepted the appointments with this understanding. When the time comes that the agents of the Board refuse to carry out instructions from this office, the Board can no longer recognize such agents as acting for the Board."

During the discussion following the reading of the Hilo letter G. W. Smith moved that inasmuch as the Board of Health had adopted certain regulations in the matter of travel between this port and the other islands, it was the duty of the Board to enforce those regulations. F. J. Lowry said that the instructions of the Board of Health were supposed to be carried out.

Dr. Wood stated that the proposition originally came from Hilo to allow nothing on the Island of Hawaii from Honolulu without first going to Hilo.

Smith suggested notifying the Board of Health at Hilo that permits to go to the other Islands from Honolulu were only issued by the Board of Health after careful consideration, and that the Board of Health could not allow itself to be dictated to by its agents.

Dr. Day thought that if the Board decided in this matter it would probably be soon receiving a communication from Lihue dictating that the Board allow no passengers for that place who had not been in quarantine for sixty days.

Sugar Men Speak.

The representatives of the sugar interests on this Island, H. Hackfeld & Co., Castle & Cooke, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and J. M. Dowsett, submitted the following resolution to the Board of Health, which was read by President Wood at the meeting:

Resolved, It is the opinion of this committee which represents all the sugar interests on the Island of Oahu, that in view of the complaints emanating from the sanitary committees of the non-infected districts of this Island, and more systematic, consistent and reliable precautions should be taken by the officials of the Board of Health in the matter of allowing travelers, who have taken Haffkine's prophylactic serum, to take train or cross over the various quarantine boundaries into the various districts of the Island. Complaints are made more particularly as regards the infected clothing of travelers, and which it is claimed is not properly cared for after it leaves the fumigating and bathing establishment, and further that persons having "prophylactic" passes are allowed to visit parts of the city and to ride in vehicles which have not been disinfected before crossing said boundaries.

In view of the fact that it is now

more than ever necessary that a systematic, reliable and consistent quarantine should be maintained during the continuance of any cases of plague in Honolulu, so that by further spread of the disease the main industry of the country shall not be affected by the refusal at United States ports of sugars coming from this or other Islands, this committee would respectfully suggest that the following methods meet with due consideration by the Board of Health, and further that a paid official be appointed to see that they are systematically and consistently carried out.

Then follow rules and regulations affecting the travel of persons from Honolulu to the non-infected districts. The suggestions are the same in almost every particular as the rules of the Board of Health, already in existence. The following reply, in brief, of President Wood to the above explains matters very clearly:

"In reply to your communication allow me to state that I will be pleased to submit your resolution to the Board of Health at its next regular meeting. In the meantime permit me to say that the Board has issued no 'prophylactic passes.' The resolution passed by the Board of Health concerning the prophylactic was as follows: 'All persons who shall receive injections of Haffkine's prophylactic, shall after an interval of seven days, be allowed to leave Honolulu for other localities, without undergoing preliminary quarantine.' It was distinctly stated by myself at the time that all other conditions concerning the proposed departure were to remain exactly the same as if the quarantine had been performed. The certificate of injection was never intended as a pass, it read as follows: 'This is to certify that Mr. has received an injection of Haffkine's prophylactic.' The regulation concerning permits has never been rescinded. No instructions have been given for the certificates to be used as passes. I was surprised to learn several days ago that these certificates had been accepted as passes and immediately upon learning that such was the case, I gave imperative orders to the Police Department to instruct the guards to refuse permission to anyone to pass without a proper permit, and not to accept a certificate for a permit. These certificates are the personal property of the persons to whom they are issued and cannot be taken up by the guards."

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

British Public Sentiment Angry Over Outcome.

LONDON, March 31.—As a nation and as individuals the British are very wroth over the Delagoa Bay Railway award. The average opinion is that this is merely the latest instance where the country has got the worst end by trusting to arbitration. All the high-flown prophecies that an Anglo-German secret African agreement would become operative through the decision have fallen flat because the award just made against Portugal is so small that she is amply able to pay it herself without giving either party to the secret agreement an opportunity to bid for Delagoa bay. This this would occur, was definitely stated some days ago in these dispatches, but right up to the last several of the most influential organs seemed to be almost sure that Portugal would be obliged to sell Delagoa bay to Great Britain in order to pay up. As a result of this confidence Delagoa Railway debentures went up to 132 and shares of the company to £7 sterling. After the announcement of the decision the debentures went down 100, while shares could be bought for 2s 6d, or practically nothing, as it was evident that the award provided scarcely anything to make them good. After this tremendous drop it will be a long time before the City looks favorably on arbitration proposals.

GUARDING AGAINST PLAGUE.

More Money Wanted to Provide National Safeguards.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Gage has submitted to the House a request for \$200,000 additional to the fund to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases.

He says that the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service reports that on account of the continued and increasing danger from plague medical officers have been stationed at United States Consulates in Europe from which emigrants depart.

Medical officers also have been stationed at the fruit ports of Central and South America to guard against yellow fever, and the consulates at Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong likewise have medical officers.

Secretary Gage, continuing, says:

"The Surgeon General further states that plague has recently been reported at San Francisco and that the early rerudescence of yellow fever in Florida and other Southern States is seriously apprehended. To meet this the Secretary asks for \$200,000 in addition to the \$300,000 heretofore given, and he requested that it may be made immediately available, 'since the appropriation is almost exhausted and should yellow fever appear during the month of June a deficit would be unavoidable.'

NO PLAGUE IN KOOLAU.

Board Physicians Return Reporting Nothing Suspicious.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Executive Officer Garvin and Dr. Hoffmann returned from Koolau, on the windward side of this island, reporting nothing suspicious in the cases of sickness concerning which Dr. Carter of Makao telephoned the Board on Thursday afternoon.

The persons suspected were a native boy and his son. Dr. Carter had placed them here in strict quarantine according to instructions given him by Dr. Garvin.

The patients had high fever and such swellings in some of the glands, but there were absolutely no symptoms of plague or anything at all suspicious.

Dr. Garvin and Hoffmann, having left on the special train, about 10 o'clock, Thursday night, arrived at Kauai shortly after midnight and made their horseback to Makao and made their investigation and returning arrived in Kauai about 4 a.m., getting back to town about nine hours after leaving it.

Rear Admiral Kempff, well known here, is a thorough passenger in the Hongkong Maru. He is to be second in command of the Asiatic station.

For instance most engineers try to avoid getting any air above the furnace, or grate bars and yet this gas balance determines that it is almost impossible to get too much air on top, or above the grate bars. By its use we have been enabled to raise the percentage of C O 2 or the carbonic acid gas from seven to fifteen in the compound boilers furnaces, and from ten to fifteen in the

IN SAVANNAH

W. O. Smith Entertained
With Dewey.

Former Attorney General Tells of Hawaii in an Interview in That City.

Hon. W. O. Smith was in Savannah during Admiral Dewey's visit there and was, in company with Surgeon General Wyman, a guest of Dewey's hosts. The Admiral, Gen. Wyman and Mr. Smith were entertained as a party on the river excursion when Dewey fell ill. Mr. Smith was also present at the Dewey banquet.

The Savannah News of March 22, publishes an interesting interview with Mr. Smith. It is as follows:

Among the speakers at the Dewey banquet tonight will be Hon. William O. Smith, ex-Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands, who will speak upon "Our New Possessions." The subject has doubtless fallen into able hands. Mr. Smith was Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands for six years. He had previously been a member of the Hawaiian Legislature for twenty-two years, and besides this he is a native Hawaiian. A more typical American in appearance, however, cannot be found. Mr. Smith might be easily mistaken for a Westerner or a Southerner, though his people came from Connecticut.

The relations of Hawaii to the United States are different from those of Porto Rico or the Philippines," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "Hawaii is as thoroughly American as any other portion of our territory. Americans have been in control for more than a generation, and all our institutions are American. Our public school system is second to none in the United States and Honolulu is one of the most modern and most progressive cities of its size to be found anywhere on the globe. The best evidence that this is true is that there are 5,000 bicycles in Honolulu. We have electric lights, electric railways, paved streets, and every other modern improvement."

"You see," said Mr. Smith, "the Americans have been in Hawaii for eight years, the missionaries having landed there in 1820. As a result the island has become thoroughly Americanized. The late Hawaiian monarchy was supported and controlled by Americans."

As to the population of Hawaii Mr. Smith said that the total is about 140,000, consisting of Americans, Kanakas, or native Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. Although the Americans are only about 10 per cent of the population they are easily in control. This is probably accounted for by the limitations placed upon the suffrage.

"Americans, Portuguese and Kanakas are allowed to vote," said Mr. Smith. "There are two houses of the Legislature. For the Lower House manhood suffrage prevails, but there is an educational qualification. For the Upper House there is also a property qualification. The Japanese and Chinese have no vote. The Government is that of a republic, and not a monarchy, having a President instead of a Governor."

Upon the downfall of the monarchy Mr. Smith resigned his position as Attorney General. For the last several months he has been in Washington in the interest of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, which is opposed to certain features of the Hawaiian act now pending in Congress, notably the suffrage features, which have been the subject of considerable discussion.

Mr. Smith is well acquainted with Dr. R. P. Myers and speaks very highly of him. He was much pleased to learn that Savannah is Dr. Myers' native city.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

Machine at Kukalau Sugar Mill for Testing Combustion.

Kukalau, Hawaii, March 31, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: At the Kukalau sugar mill, Hawaii, may be seen in successful operation, one of the most ingenious and useful machines ever seen on these islands—or for that matter, any where in the world. It is a machine for weighing and determining the state of the gases and of combustion in the furnace of the steam boilers, and shows to a certainty just what is being done in the furnace and flues of the boilers. It also shows the imperfections in the furnace and flues, and determines constantly and automatically the loss that is taking place there. I may say that formerly this was done by chemical analyses which was a very complicated and difficult undertaking, and for this reason the machine was invented.

The object of the chemical analyses was to show the percentage of carbon dioxide, oxygen, and carbon monoxide in the escaping gases, and if the gases contained oxygen it showed that too much air was used in the furnace, or if it showed carbon monoxide it proved too little air was used. Carbon monoxide, I may say, is an illegitimate product of combustion, and causes a great deal of loss, whenever it is allowed to accumulate. The same may be said when too much air is used. It was to avoid these two extremes that this machine was invented. This apparatus, or gas balance, also enables one not only to find all the defects in the furnaces, flues, and setting of the steam boilers, but show what must be done to remedy them. We have found it of the greatest service, and it proves that the old methods and ideas of firing were radically wrong.

For instance most engineers try to avoid getting any air above the furnace, or grate bars and yet this gas balance determines that it is almost impossible to get too much air on top, or above the grate bars. By its use we have been enabled to raise the percentage of C O 2 or the carbonic acid gas from seven to fifteen in the compound boilers furnaces, and from ten to fifteen in the

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GENERAL JOUBERT IS DEAD AT PRETORIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Beside and on the road running from Bloemfontein to the Orangeburg. This is north of the line on which French cavalry have been operating, and the fact that the British general has returned to Bloemfontein seems to prove that his attempt to stop the progress of the Boer column was a failure.

The small British force that entered Bloemfontein was forced to retreat hurriedly before a larger number of Boers, who may have been part of Olivier's command. Firing has been heard at Modderfontein, which would seem to be near Modderpoort, to the southwest of Bloemfontein. Possibly the Boer rear guard has been engaged there.

Boer Council of War.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A Sun cable from Bloemfontein says: "The Boer commandos are assembling in great force at Kroonstad, where, it is said, a Boer council of war is being held.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says the steamship Giroune has arrived with a large contingent of foreign volunteers for the Boer army. Many Irishmen are in the contingent. Among the passengers is Michael Davitt, formerly member of Parliament for South Mayo, Ireland. Davitt says he is trying for his health.

Krueger's Threat to Bombard.

LONDON, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing Thursday, March 29, says:

President Krueger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there.

"Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter are resorting to guerrilla methods, chiefly against Free Staters who refuse to join Krueger."

LONDON, March 31, 4:15 a. m.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and 100 men.

The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resident Free Staters into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of such forward movements in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkly West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts has to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commander Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 2,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country and the supply officers foresee an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

Belief Column Repudiated.

LONDON, March 23.—The Maefling relief column has been repudiated. The Boers drove back Colonel Plummer's advance guard and then attacked the British camp. The English were compelled to retire and succor must now come from the troops sent from Kimberley.

Roberts' Latest Dispatches.

LONDON, March 31, 11:45 a. m. (Afternoon Service)—The War Office has posted the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, March 30, evening:

paper currency which the British commander had issued, was satisfactory.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

News of the War Condensed for Quick Reading.

There is an English column of British losses in the Transvaal, which may succeed Joubert and his forces in the war against the Boers. The British forces are still in the Transvaal with the exception of those sent to the Orange River to assist the Boers. The British general has returned to Bloemfontein to prove that his attempt to stop the progress of the Boer column was a failure.

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A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says the steamship Giroune has arrived with a large contingent of foreign volunteers for the Boer army. Many Irishmen are in the contingent. Among the passengers is Michael Davitt, formerly member of Parliament for South Mayo, Ireland. Davitt says he is trying for his health.

Krueger's Threat to Bombard.

LONDON, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing Thursday, March 29, says:

President Krueger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there.

"Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter are resorting to guerrilla methods, chiefly against Free Staters who refuse to join Krueger."

LONDON, March 31, 4:15 a. m.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now about twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and 100 men.

The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base for marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resident Free Staters into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force, as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria will probably consist of such forward movements in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transport, the main army coming up as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkly West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts has to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commander Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 2,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Waterval Drift, and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country and the supply officers foresee an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

Belief Column Repudiated.

LONDON, March 23.—The Maefling relief column has been repudiated. The Boers drove back Colonel Plummer's advance guard and then attacked the British camp. The English were compelled to retire and succor must now come from the troops sent from Kimberley.

Roberts' Latest Dispatches.

LONDON, March 31, 11:45 a. m. (Afternoon Service)—The War Office has posted the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein, March 30, evening:

Reports point to the enemy's leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northerly direction. The casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported.

Officers killed 2; wounded, 8; rank and file killed 10 (query 19); wounded, 55; missing, 2.

From Cape Town it is reported that President Steyn has gone to Pretoria after, according to refugees, issuing an order that all British burghers refusing to join the Boer army shall be shot. The stories of refugees, however, are notoriously unreliable. The news from elsewhere is meager, the last reports from Natal indicated the last clash of the armies.

LONDON, March 31.—Even the details of the engagement yesterday at Koorsteenberg, a few miles south of Brandfort, fail to instill much interest. It appears to have been a one-sided affair, although the Boers stoutly held their ground against a force three or four times their size for three hours, when, foregoeing the dangers of the British cavalry enveloping their flanks, the burghers withdrew in good order on their main body at Brandfort, which, according to Lord Roberts, they seem later to have decided to relinquish with the view, doubtless, of occupying a prepared position further north. There will probably be a general shifting of camps on the part of the British, the new position being made the base of a further advance.

Lord Roberts today reported to War Office that he had received a wire from Baden-Powell at Mafeking up to March 10 when the general health of the garrison and its spirit were good. The locally made gun, searchlight, and ammunition were working well, the food was holding out well, and the

troops were in good condition.

General Edwards of San Francisco is causing a sensation in Belgium by heading to Italy on his way to the

French Riviera. He is reported to be

leaving on April 10 for Paris, and

then to proceed to Italy.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance. Her limbs became swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast with assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.

W. H. PARSONS, Esq., of New York, and daughters, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. L.

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HAWAII NEWS

Hilo Republicans May Organize.

United States Government Investigates Possibilities of Fortifying--More Wharves.

The following is from the Hawaiian Herald of April 5.

Honolulu Republicans have begun the work of organization along party lines in anticipation of an election in November next. Hilo Republicans attempted an organization about two years ago, but for the want of a head it was not a complete success. The same obstacle would not stand in the way of success at this date for the reason that conditions have changed and men who thoroughly appreciate the advantages of organization have taken up their residence in Hilo and vicinity. The former cry that party politics are not wanted in Hilo should not stand in the way; men should have some political convictions whether they be on the side of Democracy or Republicanism. It does not follow, because there are opposing organizations, each with its candidates before the people, that a local campaign should be one of mud throwing. There's politics and politics, and a clean campaign in which the merits of opposing candidates are made prominent is refreshing. "Men rather than party" is a fallacy which looks well enough on paper, but the man with ideas embodying the principles of the Republican party is usually a pretty good one for the public to remember at the polls. If the expression, "a public office is a private snap," is a fact then it behoves the public to select men for office who will divide the snap with the people; the selection can best be made through organization. The Hilo Republican Club is not dead but is enjoying a quiet nap, and from which it will awaken refreshed the moment it is learned that Hawaii is a territory of the United States. The Senate bill provides for a general election in November next, but the Governor of the Territory may order an election before that time if he thinks necessary. Unless Mr. Dole should be appointed, and it is not among the probabilities that he will be, an election will no doubt be ordered and in view of such a contingency the Republicans of this island should begin thinking. Frank B. McStockier, who has been a Republican since he was old enough to walk, is the best organizer in the islands and Hawaii is fortunate in having him as a resident. If he will interest himself in the subject there is no reason why the Hilo Republican Club, representing the Republicans of Hawaii, should not be the strongest political organization in the group.

Quietly Investigated.

When the transport Lennox was in Hilo there was on board a man by the name of J. H. Sullivan who, from all accounts, had greater confidence reposed in him by the United States Government than the average wagon master.

When he left on the Lennox he was under instructions to investigate Hilo with a view to ascertaining the possibility for fortifying the place and its adaptability as a Quartermasters' supply depot. He visited various points and from a point on the Kaumana road made sketches which he submitted with his report to Washington. A gentleman now in Hilo says this report was eminently favorable and that Mr. Sullivan will return to Hilo in about three months.

It was he who stopped the landing of the Lennox mules in Hilo. He gave as reason for his action that the mules were suffering from colds and that they were accustomed to the temperature of the steamer and he feared that to land them during the rain then prevailing would mean acute influenza which would result fatally.

Must Have More Room.

The long wharf, the boat landing, the Kinau wharf in the Waiaea river, are jammed with boxes of merchandise to an extent that prevents the prompt removal of goods. This condition of affairs is the result of the new enterprises started in Hilo and the shipment of goods direct to Hilo for island distribution instead of via Honolulu. A local merchant said yesterday:

"We need more room on the wharves and need it badly. Steamers arrive here from Honolulu and cargoes are landed on the wharves only to be mixed up with goods discharged from Coast sailing vessels. So much merchandise is coming here and so much is being shipped out that there is not room enough on the wharves to accommodate us."

An effort is being made to have Hilo a distributing point for the windward side of Hawaii, but to be successful we should be able to ship our goods promptly. As it is the time table of the Island steamers is uncertain and the haul is a long one, we find the only way to accomplish results is to get our goods to the wharf at least twenty-four hours ahead of when the steamer is supposed to leave for local ports. But in the meantime another steamer may come in from Honolulu and wharf room is needed for her, so that there is always danger of having the out and in freight mixed up. The difficulty would be overcome in a measure by completing what is known as the harbor landing. A retaining wall has already been built and it requires only filling in and blasting the rocks in front so as to give deeper water. I do not believe this would cost a great deal of money and it would be a great improvement over the present. The Irmgard is now discharging into the Watson warehouse in the river and I doubt very much if the Roderick Dhu can be discharged until the Irmgard is

out of the way. Something will have to be done to relieve the situation, but I see very little ahead. Private wharves would be built if the Government would grant permission to those who ask it.

Hilo Asks Questions.

A private letter from Honolulu contains the information that when the agent left the Interior Office it contained items for Hilo aggregating \$232,000. When brought up for discussion by the Executive Minister Da Costa said the resources were not sufficient for the various sums appropriated and the Hilo list was reduced to \$110,000 and a similar reduction made with regard to Honolulu. As the published appropriations for Honolulu amounted to more than a million dollars and for Hilo less than \$75,000, it would be interesting to know what Honolulu's original quota amounted to.

A reduction in the same ratio as was made in the case of Hilo would bring the original amount for Honolulu up to the neighborhood of \$300,000. It is freely admitted even in Hilo, which is termed the birth-place of all kickers, that Honolulu should have a good big share of money for improvements, but the justice of such wide discrimination is not apparent.

Is Honolulu Selfish?

The transport Port Stephen arrived in Hilo on Tuesday with 496 head of stock and this corroborates the statement of the Advertiser that Hilo is keeping up her reputation as a mule landing, a statement which suggests that the Advertiser even questions the propriety of the War Department sending transports this way. It would not be surprising if some of the Honolulu newspapers would try to divert the electric waves in the wireless telegraphy system if they were found coming toward Hilo.

Salvation Army Funds.

As a wrong impression exists regarding the disposition of money collected by the Salvation Army corps in Hilo, many persons believing that it goes to England, Ensign Alleman has made the following statement: "Of all the money collected at the barracks 10 per cent is sent to California for the divisional fund. Hilo is in the Pacific Coast division, which includes California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and the Hawaiian Islands. Three per cent goes to the support of the home for sick and wounded officers. Two per cent goes to the junior officers' fund and 9 cents each week goes toward the funeral fund for the burial of Army officers. The Hilo corps buys each week 165 copies of the War Cry and the money for this is forwarded to San Francisco. All other money is retained in Hilo and is used for salaries of officers, when sufficient and when there is not sufficient money the officers go without. On Saturday morning will begin the ninth annual week of prayer and self-denial. Money raised during the week will be divided: One-half to go to the Indian famine fund, for in India there are 21,000 starving Salvationists, and the balance to Home Extension funds. The commander fixes the amount to be raised, if possible, as follows: National, \$50,000; division, \$5,000; corps, \$90. There will be special meetings during the week commencing at 6 a. m. on Saturday and closing with the evening service April 15."

Catholic Sisters' School.

Contractor Richley has submitted to Father Maximus the plans and specification for a new school house and sisters' residence for the Catholic Mission. The buildings will be located on the makai side of School street near the Hitchcock residence and will be an improvement to Hilo. Three Franciscan sisters from Syracuse, New York, are now on Maui and will arrive in Hilo in September when the school will be ready for them. When the new school is opened the one now used in the church lot on Walaenua street will be abandoned. The Provincial Superior of the order is in Honolulu and will visit Hilo when the plague is over.

Miscellaneous.

The carpenter work on the Hitchcock residence is finished.

Theo. M. Rowland and wife returned to Hilo by the Kinau.

Sheria Andrews will return from Kauai in about ten days.

Considerable repairs will be made on the Port Stephen while in port.

August Humborg is expected to arrive in Hilo on the Roderick Dhu.

The flume for the Olaa Sugar Co. will be completed in about six months.

About five hundred acres of land in Kaiwi will be planted in cane.

The J. R. Wilsons will move to their new residence, Riverside Park, next week.

Isaac Erickson is in Hilo after building two school houses on Maui and on Kona.

The stores in the Spreckels' block will be ready for occupancy in about thirty days.

The Hilo Mercantile Co. has a large order for redwood lumber for the big flume in Olaa.

W. A. Hardy left for Honolulu on the Kinau last night. He will be absent about three months.

Miss Anna Rice is recovering from fever at the Hilo hospital and W. S. Terry is almost well.

The shaft of the steamer Cleveland will be made in Honolulu and shipped here in about one week.

Col. Peter Lee, who pulled up all the coffee trees on his place at 11 miles Olaa, will plant about 12 acres in cane.

Antone Serrao leaves for Kauai tomorrow to begin clearing twenty-five acres of land which he will plant in sugar.

Potatoes are now coming to Hilo from California instead of Maui. Fifty years ago Maui supplied California with this vegetable.

The Hackfeld launch is on the ways at Waiaea waiting for the thirty horse power engines that were expected on the Amy Turner.

Mrs. Warland and daughter who are with Captain Warland on the Amy Turner, received a warm welcome from their many Hilo friends.

The Annie Johnson and the S. G. Wader are on a matched race to the Coast for a waterfront purse of \$1,000.

Annie Johnson money is going begging.

The beach lot over which a suit is pending between W. S. Terry and A. B. Loebenstein is at present used by the Hilo Mercantile Co. for storing lumber.

Captain McClure, of the Iolani, accompanied by his son, arrived on the

Kinau. The Iolani will have a permanent place in the Planters' line between Hilo and San Francisco.

Judge Barnard and family returned to Hilo on the Amy Turner last week.

They have been anent from the Islands about six months, during which they have made a tour of the States.

Henry Eaton, manager of Shimpian's ranch on Mauna Kea, has been spending the week in Hilo. He looks well and says he enjoyed the snow that fell at the ranch during the winter.

George B. Curtis, representing L. B. Kerr & Co., of Honolulu, is on his way to Hilo with a big line of samples. He is traveling overland from Mahukona and should be in Hilo on Saturday.

Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse left on the Kinau last night for Mahukona where she will take the steamer Malauae for San Francisco. Mr. Whitehouse accompanied his wife as far as Mahukona.

D. W. Marsh, of the Tribune, sailed for the Coast on the Annie Johnson, and George Scheible, of the same paper, left next day by the Wilder. A new compositor for the Tribune arrived from the Coast by the Irmgard.

There was a preliminary race meeting last night at which committees were appointed to arrange a program for Fourth of July races. It will include everything and more given in the June 11 races in Honolulu.

Clarence W. Ashford, brother of the late V. V. Ashford, is expected by his friends to arrive in Honolulu by the next Australis from San Francisco. Whether Mr. Ashford will make his home here has not been stated. He may remain to organize the Democratic party.

The steamer Claudine arrived in Hilo Saturday night after being at sea several days looking for the Cleveland. When some distance off this coast Captain McDonald spoke the Spokane and learned that the Cleveland was in Hilo. The Claudine left for Honolulu Sunday at noon.

NEWS OF OLAA.

OLAA PLANTATION. April 2.—Everything at this place is progressing in an uneventful, even way. Such of the cane as has been planted is showing well; the plantation roads at nine miles are complete and through them nearly all parts of the plantation have been brought in close touch. The next material movement on the list is the erection of the mills and every preparation is being made to ensure steady and complete action in that regard.

Horse Shoeing Champions.

Olaa is forging to the front for championship honors. Several weeks ago the Volcano Stables engaged John J. Brady, a San Francisco farrier. Soon after his arrival Mr. Brady nonchalantly asserted his superiority over any man in his line on the islands. James O'Rourke, foreman of the Olaa shop heard of this and said that for \$100 a side, and the championship of Hawaii, he would condescend to give Mr. Brady a lesson in horse-shoeing that would make him think he had never seen a forge. The money is up and in a few days the contest will come off in Hilo. O'Rourke is well known in Honolulu and on the Coast, and his brother in San Francisco is the acknowledged champion horse-shoer of America. The Olaa man says he will look out for the new possessions.

An Official Visit.

L. A. Thurston and J. B. Castle, of the Olaa directors, and C. M. Hedemann, of the Honolulu Iron Works, were here last week on business. Messrs. Thurston and Castle devoted several days to an inspection of the plantation and were driven over the entire cleared and planted areas. They appeared particularly in their observations of the progress made in clearing the lands, the nature and value of that cleared, the condition of the cane now growing, and were thorough in their investigation.

News From Texas.

Robert Zink, for years on Hawaii, writes from Galveston, Texas, to his friend Soper, of Olaa, and says that there is good land there for sugar and a few plantations, but it is very poorly handled and, as the writer says, "The planters are too busy lynching niggers, and doing other politics," to have much for agriculture.

Fire on Coffee Land.

There was another small fire in the Hackfeld coffee tract a few days ago. Chief Soper, of the Olaa fire brigade, extinguished it before great damage was done.

Visiting Managers.

Managers Moir and Watt, of Papakou and Honokaa, and Head Luna Chalmers, of Waiakea plantations were here yesterday and visited the greater part under cultivation, and the thirteen mile sections, now being cleared of forest.

Scarcity of Seed.

There is a marked scarcity of seed and many acres of Olaa are ready for it; all conditions of land and weather being exceptionally favorable for planting.

Work on the Hilo Railway.

The Hilo Railway tracks were laid to the site of the Olaa mills several weeks ago and then operations ceased for a time on account of non-arrival of material from the Coast. Today grading was commenced from the point named with a large force of men and Mr. Kuegel, the engineer, states that the road will now proceed without impediment for the next twenty miles to the heart of the Puna district. There has been an exasperating delay in the arrival of the rolling stock.

DAN D. PENN.

Antone Serrao leaves for Kauai tomorrow to begin clearing twenty-five acres of land which he will plant in sugar.

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J. E. BROWN, President.

E. S. SCHAFFER, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafing, produced by exercise or heat, for undue or offensive perspiration, and for many sanative uses, a bath with

CUTICURA V-SOAP

SAVE YOUR HAIR

Warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA SOAP, dry thoroughly, and comb freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear during the night old, loose, kid-gloves. For soft hands, itching palms, and shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, E.C. GILBERT, 20c. CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c. CUTICURA DUST AND CREAM, 25c. Cut. Prope., Boston, U.S.A. British distl. F. NEWBERE & Sons, London. "How to Cure Every Rash."

W. H. RICE, President.

W. S. WITHERS, Manager

Honolulu Stock Yards Co. LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

AND . . .

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc. Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

DON'T WAIT

You don't have to wait for any steamer to come to get a 1900 bicycle as we have a good stock of

Columbia and Rambler

chain wheels and can fix you up for a ride on one in a few minutes.

1900 COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS at \$60.00.

1900 RAMBLERS at \$45.00.

1900 SOLAR GAS LAMPS \$3.50

are the best bargains ever offered in the bicycle line in this market

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 6.

Schr. Alice Kimball, —, from Molokai.

Nor. 14. Portion, Mikkelson, 67 days from Newcastle, with 1,900 tons of coal to order.

Schr. Brian and Ella, from Kauai.

Am. sp. Jabez Hawes, Capt., 29 days from Tacoma, with 1,24 tons coal to O. R. & L. Co.

Schr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai, 6,602 lbs. sugar, 200 bags rice, 500 sheep.

Schr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hawaiian Star, W. G. Hall, Pederson, from Kauai; 6,600 bags sugar.

Saturday, April 7.

Am. schr. Chas. H. Wilson, 3 months, 22 days from Aberdeen with 1,900 tons.

Schr. Kauai, Brum, from Kauai.

Am. schr. Charles, Kauai, 3 months, 22 days from Aberdeen.

Schr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.

Schr. Lulu, from Hawaii.

Schr. Uzaria, Seaman, 15 days from San Francisco.

Sunday, April 8.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Monday, April 9.

U. S. transport Grant, Buford, from San Francisco, April 1, stores for Manila.

Bk. Rufus E. Wood, McLeod, from Newcastle, January 16; 2,058 tons coal.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Lahaina.

Tuesday, April 10.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, April 11.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Thursday, April 12.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Friday, April 13.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Saturday, April 14.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Sunday, April 15.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Monday, April 16.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Tuesday, April 17.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, April 18.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Thursday, April 19.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Friday, April 20.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Saturday, April 21.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Sunday, April 22.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Monday, April 23.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Tuesday, April 24.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, April 25.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Thursday, April 26.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Friday, April 27.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Saturday, April 28.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Sunday, April 29.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Monday, April 30.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Tuesday, April 31.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, May 1.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Thursday, May 2.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Friday, May 3.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Saturday, May 4.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Sunday, May 5.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Monday, May 6.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Tuesday, May 7.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, May 8.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Thursday, May 9.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Friday, May 10.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Saturday, May 11.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Sunday, May 12.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Monday, May 13.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Tuesday, May 14.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Wednesday, May 15.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Thursday, May 16.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Friday, May 17.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Saturday, May 18.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.

Sunday, May 19.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. James Maize, Tait, Kauai.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.